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SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.

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The Corporation Commission.

The Times-Dispatch has purposely re served its opinion concerning the ques tions involved in the Corporation Commission tangle. We have waited for all the facts to come out, and we have waited for the "sensation" to subside putes between the gentlemen involved. Our concern is for the Corporation Commission, which has proven to be one of Virginia's best and most useful institutions. It is a good institution in itself, and its affairs have been administered with admirable tact and marked abilaty The corporations have in no sense been oppressed or hampered in their operations yet they have been duly regulated and required to serve the public and pay just taxes to the State. Through the good offices of the commission the revenues of the State have been largely increased. without imposing any additional burdens upon the people. So far to the contrary, the tax rate has been reduced.

The commissioners, one and all, have done the State valuable service, and none of them has done better work than Judge Frump. The questions of law involved in work have naturally fallen to him and in no single instance, so far as we Court of Appeals, Judge Crump's ser violate no confidence in saying that Hon A. C. Braxton, father of the Corporation nission, has, recently paid Judge Crump the highest compliment, at the same time expressing the opinion that it would be a public misfortune for the nmisson to lose his services at this

There can be no two opinions as to Judge Crump's past service, and there ness. The only duestion is this: Has he done anything to forfelt the respect or the confidence of the public? Without besite. tion we answer no. It was indiscreet in him to have taken a share of stock in the company which Mr. Lanler organized, but that is the worst that can be said o it, and we have no doubt that Judge Crump was prompted by the purest and kindest motives. Even if circumstances were against him, we should acquit him, if he gave his word that he had done no wrong, for we know him to be honorable and truthful, and he is simply incapable of betraying a sacred trust or doing a thing of doubtful character for the sake of money. Else what were a man's reputation worth? Beverly Crump has spe his life in this community and his record is well known. He has done nothing t a corner. He has walked openly, and we all know that he has walked honorably fellow-citizens of Richmond, who have known him from his youth, refuse to entertain any evil suspicion against him. The Times-Dispatch vouches for him to the people of Virginia and tells them that they could not have a more honorable or a more faithful represent ative than he in the Corporation Commission. If he had betrayed his trust i any way, The Times-Dispatch would be among the first to call for his resigns tion. But as he is a faithful, useful and well-nigh, invaluable servant of the State, we allow no trifling act of 'aliscretion, done in perfect innocence and kindness, to turn us against him, and we give assurance to the people of the State that he is entirely worthy, as he is tho roughly competent, to serve them in this

Chivalry.

The fact that the first portion of Don Quixote was published in the year 1600 has drawn public attention more or less to Cervantes, author of that fumou satire. Apart from his book, Cervanter was a man of reputation and would have been more or less famous in hi day and generation in any event. He was also a man of chivalry, and Byren was wide of the mark when he said that Cervantes "laughed Spain's chivalry away." The fact is, knight-errantry wa gone many years before Cervantes wrote and all critics now agree that it was not chivalry, but the fooligh and extravagunt romacon of chivalry which Corvantes undertook to destroy. "There was

The Times-Dispatch. the subject, "more deeply imouse, as nis the bears witness, with the true chivalrous spirit, nor was there any better atfeeted, as his book shows, to all the fected, as his book shows, to all the literature of chivairy." "He did not in-tend to buriesque the old Spanish knighterrantry," says Mr. Ford, in his Hand-Book of Spain, "for the thing had expired a century before his birth, but to put an end to the absurd and affected romances which it was then the fashion to read, and which were believed to be true pictures of chivalry." It was no rue chivalry, but the absurdities into which it had degenerated that Cervantes ntended to ridicule.

Chivalry is one of the most noble traits of a manly man, and has ever been one of the chief attractions of the true Southern gentleman. The chivalry of the oldlime Southerner was seen in his invaria ble reverence for a good woman, and his readiness always to defend her from others, and not only from others, but himself. His chivalry was seen in his loyalty to his friends and in his fairness to his foes. He would share his last morsel with a friend; he would take no mean advantage of a foe. would give his life for his friend, and count it but a reasonable sacrifice; he would fight no foe except in the open upon equal terms. He was a good lover and a good hater. He was a fighter and he believed in the "code of honor; but his belief in the code was in defer ence to his chivalrous idea that that was the fairest and most genteel way of settling "difficulties between gentle

Like knight-errantry of old, duelling itself ran into abuses, and became so brutally absurd that it was finally abolbut there was this much to be said in its behalf: It made a man who wished to move in the best society and be received as a gentleman exceedingly careful in his conduct and in his words for every such man knew that if he was guilty of any act unbecoming a gentleman, especially where the fair name woman was involved, he would surely be called to account, and lie knew that when he spoke in disparagement of any man in his own circle, he must be ready to make good at the point of a pistol. In a sense, therefore, the due tended to promote chlvalry, to protect women, to hold the gentleman squarely up to all his responsibilities.

Of course, we are glad that the duello in the South has been abolished, but we hope that with its passing there will be no decadence in the spirit of chivalry which duelling in its highest ambition

Comfort for the Natives.

Kobe is a city in Japan, a city of about 250,000, or possibly 300,000 inhabitants. Kobe is the seat of many up-to-date manufacturing enterprises, and it is also the home of a newspaper that comes in the journalistic world than any other paper published in Japan.

paper, and would not be able to pro nounce it if we saw it in Japanese print However, a copy of the Kobe paper has reached San Francisco, and we are intranslation of one of the Kobe jour nal's editorials. This Japanese editor has evidently heard that there is some nervousness in the United States concerning the fiture dangers to this country supposed to be wrapped up in the so-called 'Yellow Peril," and he hastens to allay our fear. He preceads to show that all Japan needs, or will need, for a century or two is elbow room, and that the results of the war with Russia being sure to give her as much of that as she wants, the United States is not now in danger of being captured for annexa-

Our Kobe contemporary goes on to shew why Japan needs, and must have, more room, or, to use its own language, "she must have an outlet for her population and activities." Japan had 41,000,000 in habitants in 1893, and approximately 47,-000,000 in 1903. At this ratio of increase allowance for 100,000 or 200,000 lost in the Manchurian war. Its growth increases proportionately as well as absolutely. And there is a still larger expansion in industries, commerce and wealth.

Necessarily Japan wants an outlet for this immense growth in inhabitants and industrial and commercial energies, for ier own territory is limited, and the Kobe paper serenely proclaims that as fast as she needs more land, more elbow room, her armies and her navy will go out and capture it to suit,

But, luckily for the United States and or comfort of our people, the war with Russia has temporarily supplied Japan's need. Korea is already hers and al Manchuria, and any number of neighboring islands soon will be, our contemporary points out, and these will be suf ficient to hold Japan's overflow population and industrial energies for a hundred and fifty or maybe two hundred years to come. Therefore, for that length of time, at least, the people of the United States may rest in security. For at least a century and a half yet to come this country will not be invaded by the Japnese, either as conquering soldiers or an abnormal army of immigrants. We thank our esteemed contemporary for its tender consideration and timely assurance.

How We Grow.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will at least have the effect of mpressing upon the people of the United States and of the world the wondrous development of our Western country. The Columbia River was not discovered until 1791, and ten years later "the old Oregon Country" was an unknown land. came into our hands and was first exploited through the genius and enter prise of Thomas Jefferson. It was be who purchased this splendld territory for the United States, and it was he who sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, both Virginians, and the former Mr. Jefferson's private secretary, to explore the country. They started on their expedition in the summer of 163 no man of that age," says a writer on with a company composed of nine young

the subject, "more deeply imbued, as his | men from Kentucky, fourteen soldiers, a hunter and a negro servant of Captain Clark. They began to ascend the Missouri River in the spring of 1804, and reached the mouth of the Columbia River the following year. They returned in 1806, and Congress rewarded them with grants of land. The sad part of the story is that Cantain Lewis, after his return, began to suffer from hypochondria, to which he had been subject from his youth, and in one of these attacks

But although the Oregon country was well advertised by this expedition, its development has come within the last fifty years. Fifty years ago it had a population of about 15,000. The population now is 1,700,000. While the States agricultural, extensive manufacturing interests have developed, and in the year 1901 the product was valued at \$175,000,000. In 1904 its foreign commerce amounted to \$45,000,000. / Although the population of the whole territory fifty years, ago was only 15,000, the city of Portland, in which this exposition is to be held, now has a population of 140,000 and a wholesale trade valued at \$175,000,000 a year.

This reads like a romance, but it is country we have. The Oregon country is only yet in the infancy of its develop ment, and there will be a more startling story to tell one hundred years hence.

Naval Battles.

Nothing better illustrates the advance in modern invention than a comparison between the war vessels engaged in the famous battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, and those engaged in the naval battle in Jap-

. In the battle of Trafalgar, the English bered twenty-seven ships of the line and fleets numbered thirty-three ships of the nage of the allied shins was about 2,000. making a total of, say, 66,000, or, at most, 75,000. In Rojestvensky's ficet there were eight battleships, with an aggregate tonhad an aggregate tonnage of about 78,000, which now lies at Lee mooring, in the length of 226 1-2 feet, three gun decks of 186 feet, mounting thirty guns each; a beam of fifty-two feet and twenty-one placement, when fully equipped and manned, was only 2,200 tons.

Compare this with the modern English battleship Trafalgar, named in honor of length of 346 feet, a beam of seventy-three feet, with a depth of twenty-seven and a half feet. Fully equipped and manned, her displacement is 12,500 tons. She carries but four guns in her main battery, and but twenty-six more in the auxiliary. at Trafalgar, but the weight of her entire broadside amounted to but 1,180 pounds, while one alone of the heaviest of 1,250 pounds, which will penetrate and her broadsides will aggregate 5,000 pounds.

The largest of the Russian battleships had a tonnage of 13,516, and the largest of our battleships have a displacement of 16,000 tons. The Connecticut is such a ship, and she cost the government the snug sum of \$4,212,000. We suppose that four of the Russian battleships cost in the neighborhood of three million dollars lon each. We take it therefore that one of the Russian ships destroyed was worth in dollars as much as all the ships sunk by Lord Nelson.

Reforms in Texas.

Texas is learning a few new tricks as learns of the good operations of a new and better idea in any line, they make throw to the winds any sentimental reverence they may have once had for precedent, and push right along on new lines with new ideas. This is particularly true in the world of Texas politics. We are told that the style of announce

ing for candidacy for State offices has undergone a very decided change in Texas in the last few years. Formerly it was the rule for a rumor to get out that a certain gentleman's friends were endeavoring to get his consent to be brought out for a certain office; then it was disclosed that the gentleman was naturally pleased with the importunities of his friends, but had no aspirations in that direction, and thought it out of the queshim to enter the race; finally the gentleman would hand to the reporters a copy of his reply to some of his friends, who had written to him or the subject, in which reply he would yield to their wishes and consent to make a sacrifice on their account and for the good of the party and the State.

According to the Dallas News, upon which paper we are drawing for information, the new Texas style is less cumbersome and decidedly more direct. I also begins with some rumors to the effect that a certain gentleman may be a candidate for a certain-office; but I leaves the friends and the roping contest out. It is now considered proper for a gentleman to neknowledge that he really desires an office, just as has always been considered proper for a man to apply for a job in private business. The

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second stage of the announcement process contemplates a modest acknowledgment from the gentleman that he thinks of being a candidate. At the third stage date, and at the fourth stage he gives out a preliminary announcement, coupled with the statement that at the prope time he will formally announce, declaring his views upon public questions.

We wish to say for the information of our esteemed contemporary that this new style has been somewhat delayed in reaching Texas, if it has just broken out there. It has been doing duty in Virginia for a long time. Here, as in Texas, it was regarded at first with disfavor, as it was against Virginia precedent, but by and by there came along some ambitious gentleman, who had no sort of regard for precedent; and who broke over lines and went for the offices they wanted in a strictly business way. Others had to follow the new rule or get left, and now the new method is in vogue all over the State.

There are some Virginians, however who have the same kind of reverence for old Virginia precedent that they have for their old Virginia ancestry, and they of course, do not like the innovation But, on the whole, the new method considered an improvement on the old. It certainly has not the element of silly deception that the old had, and that of itself is enough to redcem it.

The alleged scheme of Congressme Slemp and Brownlow to form a new State out of parts of Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee is so ab surd on the face of it that we have not seen fit to dignify it with serious discussion. However, the Chattanoogs Time snotes that Mr. Brownlow has declared that he is in dead earnest about creating a new State out of the mountain sections of the old States named; that he proposes to make Knoxville the capital, and that his main object is to thus begin the building up of a powerful Ropublican party in the South.

The Times still thinks Mr. Brownlow is toking for it knows he is much of a jester, especially when Congress is not in session, and he has nothing better to do than to make jokes, but it gives

"But whether Mr. Brownlow be jesting or in earnest, the project is impractical and impossible. The hope of establishing a Republican party in the South doesn't lie in any such visionary scheme. Mr. Brownlow and his party must first convince the people of the States involved that a change of political alignvolved that a change of political align ment would be good for the people and in their best interest. That being done will not need to erect a new State The Republican party must prove itself to be the friend of the people of the South before it will be able to influence voters either to change their politics or consent to a new Republican State."

The New York Legislature has made

under the provisions of which daily news-paper men will be exempt from service trial, rep, as we call them in Virginia, criminal juries. The reason for making the law, was not to favor the newspaper fraternity, but to avoid trou ble and delay in delecting juries for the trial of criminals. In New York, about a case are selected to try it, and it was found that in a criminal case all about it almost before anybody else had heard of the facts, and it was just service for the men of news in virginia for the good reasons given above, the officers of the courts usually strike from the venire list the names of newspape

Now that Governor Douglas of Massa chusetts has declared his purpose not to stand for re-election, General Nelson A. Miles's name comes again to the front, and it is said that some of the Bay State Democrats want to see him made the nominee of their party. There would be no trouble, it is believed, abou getting the general to accept the hono of a nomination, but the trouble that could scarcely be overcome would be in The Hartford Times, pretty good authority on New England politics, thinks a few of the remaining old soldiers would probably vote for him, and that he might possibly carry Westminster, his native town, but that is about the extent of his strength.

"Died while trying to commit suicide" was the rather curious verdict rendered by a coroner's jury in London a few days ago. The most curious part about It is that the verdict was strictly in accordance with the facts. Miss Maude Marshall was the wouldibe suicide, and she had heart disease. The excitement of getting a knife in readiness and making other preparations to kill herself was too much for her weak heart, and she keeled over and dled.

In England, as in this country, it takes money and a big pile of it to put a new daily paper on its feet. The Daily Tribune, the Liberal paper just launched in London, finds it necessary to star off with a registered capital of a million and a half dollars

Moralists are complaining because re cent statistics show that Americans are drinking more spirits now than they did one year ago. But it must be remembered that one year ago Tom Lawson had not taken to literature.

Now is the time (when journalists of New York and New Jersey will reap rich profits by writing "A Participant's" story of the great battle, alluringly signed "A Well-Known Officer in the Japanes Navy.

Czar Nicholas has at last expresse a willingness to summon a Zemsky So bor. All right, Nick, let us have zemsky sobor by all means, but even a zemsky drunk would heat no zemsky

If they succeed in making Nebogator the scapegoat of the disaster, he will have to slightly change the spelling of

If the President brings about peace between Russia and Japan, he may, while

flushed with success, reasonably hope to pull off an armistice between Loomis and Bowen.

"How long does a sensation last?" aski the scientist of the Atlanta Journal. That depends upon how long you have been staying in a prohibition town before getting a pull at the "sensation."

The International Amitration Conference was moved by a real sense of the timeliness of things when it resolved a day or two ago that the day, of universal peace was at hand. Hereafter all the news needed from

Tokio will be that It was a "history making event." With that much for a pointer, we can write up the balance of The Chicago teamsters can't keep

away from the war bulletin boards long enough to heave brickbats, and that explains the temporary luli in Windy City gayetles. We are getting the details of the great fight by degrees, and in time we will

know just how many put outs go to the sole credit of Togo's first base

would be more injured by, all this note riety were it not for the fact that they are blessed with such a thick Hyde. The announcement of an earlier date

for the retirement of Hon. Paul Morion

has not cast any perceptible gloom over the natural life of this country. That earthquake story from the Monte negrin capital called attention to the fact that Europe, too, can raise a tall name

or two, when required. The Czar is one of the richest men in the world as money goes, but where is the American who would swap place

Despite Mr. Garfield's handsome trib ute, indictments have just been drawn against thirty of the hard-working beef

Che For space writer profited not by the fight in the Korean Straits.

How different is a fleet of Japanese war vessels from a collection of North Sea fishing trawls!

Japan will bere to have a right big indemnity to reimburse her for taking care of so many prisoners.

Once more the Poles are sticking up for their rights.

MILK WE DRINK AS FIGURED OUT

One of the most interesting bulletins the Agricultural Department of the government has sent out from Washington for some time is the report prepared by C. F. Doane on the consimption of milk in certain Southern cities. The bulletin was given in full in the newf columns soveral days ago. It gave the milk supply of twenty-nine Southern cities—that is to say, the daily sales of milk by the dairies and other milk sellers—and in addition, the number of cows kept by private families in each city; also, for private families in each city; also, for estimating purposes, the population of the cities named, as found in the census

of 1900.

It is admitted that the milk figures may not be altogether correct, and they are therefore given more as a basis for estimates than for absolute accuracy. Nevertheless, they are very interesting and afford persons who delight in stalistics ample ground upon which to do considerable figuring. The Virginia clies given in the builetin are Richmond, Norfolk and Portsmouth combined. Lynchburg and Danville, It is a pity that Roanoke does not appear in the list, for it would be interesting to know to what extent and in what manner the town cow tent and in what manner the town cow question, which has been agitating Roa-noke for two or three years past, has affected the milk supply there.

affected the milk supply there.

The figures show that the milk consumption in each of the Virginia cities named is about the same, according to population. An analysis of those of Richmond, therefore, will apply to all. In this city the daily sale of milk is five thousand gallons, and in addition five thousand gallons, and in addition five hundred family cows are called upon to supply people who, because of such ownership, do not patronize the dairies. Estimating that these family cows are good milkers, that give two gallons each for day, they furnish 35,000 gallons per year, and the dairies sell 1,825,000 gallons per year. This gives a total of 2,190,000 gallons, or twenty-five gallons and three quarts of milk to each man, woman and lons, or twenty-five gallons and three quarts of milk to each man, woman and child in Richmond per year. There are hundreds of people in the city who for one reason and another, never use milk in any form, but it is fair to presume that the strangers within the gates use from the hotel and restaurant tables as many gallons per year as the resident non-consumers neglect.

Milk is a good thing to consume when it is pure and all right. Rigid laws concerning cows that are milked and milk that is sold, rigidly enforced, will guarantee its purity.

RHYMESFORTODAY

I've always been quite careful of my

rain; I'd rather lose a lot of needed wealth Than increase our mortal tendency to

pain; Bo I always wear goloshes when I'm out, And I always dress in sanitary clo'es, Dr. Yagger's Antiseptic helps a man who's

some dyspeptic; Hence I wear 'em, and his medicated

I eschew 'em, 'cause my doctor told me why,
'Cause they have an inner influence that is mean.
Oh, my food is all prescribed and guaranteed
By the author of "The Way to Masticate,"
Who has bade me quite a few times chew each bit full thirty-two times—
(Which keeps one well, but also keeps him late).

And in many other ways I'll not recount
I treat myself with tender loving care;
Oh, it's wonderful how fast the totals

Oh the things my questions makes me bear.
I'm a theoretic strong man of repute;
I'm a valetudinarian, truth to tell,
Yet by nature's little irony-perverse
(yes, almost Byrony);
I am very, very seldom ever well.
H. S. H.

Good Health By the Card.

I stay in-doors whene'er it looks like

Oh, the cucumber, the mince and cherry

Pie, New potato and the cymbling and the bean—
eschew 'em, 'cause my doctor told me

oh the things my quest for wellness

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Nickel Five Cent Piece.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.-Please give date and year nickel five-cent piece was coined. SUBSCRIBER. Its coinage was provided for by the

Binding Negroes.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch; Sir,-Please answer through your query column: Is there a law in North Carolina which will bind a negro to a white man? State conditions, and

A SUBSCRIBER.

For Kindergarteners.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Please tell me through the "query
Column" of your valuable paper, if there
is a school in Richmond for training kindergarten teachers, and greatly oblige,
S. N. IC,

Yes. This is not an advertising column, but if you will give your full address, we will send by mail particu-

An Old Coin.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir, I have a Mexican silver coin marked "8 R. Z., 1837—0. M. & 4" in distinct letters, it is not as large as an American silver dollar, not as thick. What is it and its value? My daughter found it.

M. R. K. The director of the mint states that

the coin is of Spanish mintage. cannot tell, from the meagre description, the denomination nor the value.

Rule of Measurement.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-Please answer through your query sir.—Please answer through your query column whether there is any established rule which dimension should be given first, the diameter or the width. For instance, if the figures 3 x 4 were given, which whuld indicate the width and which the diameter?

A 3 x 4 box shaped or oval culvert would ordinarily indicate 3 as the width

(diameter) and 4 as the depth. Salary of Governor.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch. Sir,-Please inform me through your columns-1. What salary does-the Gov-ernor of Virginia receive, and what State pays largest salary?
2. What is the correct pronunciation of

chauffeur? CONSTANT READER. 1. The Governor of Virginia receives

salary of \$5,000 and has the use of the mansion. The highest salaries are paid by the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, each of which pays

\$10,000. 2. Shofur-no accent.

Pensions for Widows.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Do widows of United States active or retired military or naval officers draw pension or pay, and, if so, how much? Widows of army officers do not draw pensions, unless their husbands were on the pension rolls as soldiers of the war between the States. Congress often, if not always, pensions the cers, active or retired, and the amount of this pension is almost invariably \$75 a month, in the case of widows of brigadier-generals.

Battle of New Market.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-In your article in yesterday's paper
on the "West Point of the South," is a
short description of the battle of New

tained? and oblige yours troll.
R. E. WYSOR.

No painting representing the battle of Market has yet been made, but there is ground for hope that such a work will be executed within the next

To Learn Engineering.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—What is the best way for a boy of Sir.—What is the best way for a boy of sixteen to learn civil engineering in Richmond other than attending school? To whom must he apply for position to get the experience?

A SUBSCRIBER. 1. Secure a position in some of the the engineering department offices of

connected with the railways entering the city, or some of the private offices of practicing engineers, 2. Study at the Virginia Mechanics' Institute at night such subjects as bear

Postal Regulations.

upon the profession.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Is a postmaster of the fourth-class required to be at his place of business every day, or can he leave his business in a trusted clock's or an assistant's hands and absent himself for weeks at a time? Your answer appreciated, J. C. P. The Postal Laws and Regulations do

not mention the length of time a postmaster at an office of the fourth class may absent himself therefrom, He is required, however, to have a competent assistant in charge,

A Soldier's Rights.

Editor of The Times-Dispaich: Sir,-If an old Confederate soldier buys land with his pension money, will his creditors have a right to sell the land

for his debts?

I was a Confederate soldier and belonged to the Tenth Virginia Cavairy, and a few days before the surrender I was captured and carried to Point Look. out, where I was released on the oath of allegiance. My horse was taken back to Appomattox Courthouse by the men who had the lead horses, and it was taken from them at the surrender by the Union troops. Am I entitled to pay for my horse? AN OLD SOLDIER.

2. The only source from which navment could be gotten would be from the United States government, and we cannot say whether such a claim could be gotten through or not.

Landlord and Tenant.

Landlord and Tenant.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sir,—Will you answer the following questions?

If A rents a piece of land from B and plants a part of it in peas and beans. A pays 10 cents per bushel for gathering them and does the selling himself. What part should B receive? or should he pay for any of the gathering land, renting for fourth.

Under the facts stated B should receive one-fourth of the proceeds of sale.

ceive one-fourth of the proceeds of sale. Colonial Dames.

Colonial Dames.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Will you kindly answer through
your query column the following?

1. What constitutes eligibility of membership in the Colonial Dames' Society?

2. What are the annual dues and how
many members are there in the organization in the United States, and in Virginia?

1. Descent from an ancestor holding

office during the colonial period, as member of the House of Burgesses, or some more important position. This descent

must be legally proven. 2. The annual dues are \$3. There are three hundred and twenty-one colonial members and three hundred and seventytwo non-colonial members in the Virginia Society of Dames. We do not know the number in the United States.

The Poll Tax.,

The Poll Tax.,

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your Issue of May 10th, in reply to query, you state that a voler who will be of age on November 6, 150, will be entitled to register and vote, provided he has deposited with the treasurer \$1.50, in satisfaction of 1206 poil tax, and that said amount need not be paid six months before election.

In issue of April 22, you quote Professor Ernest M. Long, of Richmond College Law School, as follows: "If no State poil tax has heretofore been assessable against you on account of your being under age, and you are now twenty-one years old, or will become of age on or before the 7th of November, 1905, you are entitled to be registered (if otherwise qualified), provided that, on or before the 5th day of May, 1905, you shall have paid to the treasurer the sum of \$1.50, amount of first year's poil tax, assessable against you."

Please state in your Query Column in

seesable against you. Query Column in Please state in your Query Column in Daily, which is correct.
Yours truly.
REGISTRAB.
The first of these statements is correct. Only taxes for "preceding" years are required to be paid six months before the election.

Town Elections.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Will you please answer for me the

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Will you please answer for me the following questions:

A town having a charter before the new Constitution, and before the acts of the General Assembly since, as to towns, (A) is the charter still in force, (B) and if the day be set for the election of officers by such charter still in force, (C) If the time of holding a general election by such charter is not in force does Section 109, passed by the General Assembly January 11, 1904, apply to the time of holding general elections.

(D) If the charter prevail and the time has passed, and the election held, acres there are in the settling basin, now in process of construction by the Winston say June 5, 1905, will it be legal.

(E) The General Assembly passed some time in May, 1903, another section, which fixes the 13th for this year, but says for Mayors and Councilmen, but leaves out all other officers to be elected.

ed.

I am worrying you with such questions, but it is quite a question just now with us as our legal advisors differ on the question.

Will be glad if you can get answers in the next issue.

Yours truly.

J. W. ROPP. Reader.

(A) Except in so far as it has been amended or repealed.

(B) Section 1028, a (page 429, Acts of 1902-3-4), amends the charter of every town, and requires municipal officers to be elected on the second Tuesday in

on the short description of the sale through the Market.

Will you kindly advise me through the be elected on the second Tuesday in columns of your paper or by letter if be elected on the second Tuesday in columns of your paper or by letter if be elected on the second Tuesday in columns of your paper or by letter if be elected on the second Tuesday in CO Section 109 (page 923, Acts of 1902-1904).

stated in the preceding answer, Section 1028 a, is the statute which governs. (D) The charter does not prevail.

election should be held on Tuesday, June 13, 1905. See Section 1028 a, above referred (E) You are mistaken in this statement. (E) You are mistaken in this statement. Section 1028 a (which was enacted in May, 1963, as you stated), expressly provides for the election, on the second Tuesday in June, "of all officers elected by the qualified voters of each incorporated town

in this Commonwealth.

Commenting on the fact that King Edward's father used to be referred to as "Albert the Good," a French writer says that the present sovereign of Great Britain should be called "Edward the Shrewd." The writer adds: "Since his accession to the throne King Edward han not made in international affairs a single mistake, which is more than can be said for his nephely and nephew-in-law of Germany Russia." Edward "The Shrewd."

Letter from Judge Witt to Col. Anderson About the

Fulton Riot. / City of Richmond, May 29, 1905. My Dear Sir.—Replying to your let-ter of this morning, asking whether or not any fact made known to me by any witness during the trial of the cases known as the Fulton riot cases, justi-ied the belief that you had been guilty of any crime, or of any complicity in a crime in that affair, I answer most

a crime in that affair, I answer most emphatically, NO.

I write this letter in simple justice to yourself, and do not desire to be considered as in any way taking sides in the canvass now going on for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, Very truly yours, etc.,

S. B. WITT,

Judge of the Hustings Court.

I concur in the above,
D. C. RICHARDSON,
Commonwealth's Attorney